MILTON SPECTATOR.

EDITED & PUBLISHED BY NATHANIEL J. PALMER.

VOL. I. MILTON, N. C. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1831. NO. VIII.

TERMS.—The Milton Spectator is published every Wednesday morning at the price of Three Dollars a year, which may be discharged by the payment of $2 50 in advance. No subscription received for less time than 6 months. Subscribers who do not express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions, and the papers will be sent to them accordingly. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the Editor.

Any person procuring six responsible subscribers shall be entitled to receive the Spectator for one year gratis; this most of the Post Masters and others interested in the publication can easily do.

Advertisements, making fourteen lines or less, will be inserted in the Spectator three times for One Dollar, and Twenty-five Cents for every subsequent insertion; those exceeding fourteen lines, in proportion.

The usual allowance will be made to those who advertise by the year.

N. B. All those who possess the leisure, &c. are especially invited to favor the Spectator with their communications; all of which shall receive the attention due them.

AGRICULTURAL.

ECONOMY IN FATTENING HOGS.

I have thrown by my steamer for hog food and substituted a boiler, and I think with manifest advantage. The former consisted of a 60 gallon cask, over a potash kettle, badly set. I could only work off four or five casks a day, with great labor and trouble and the apparatus required to be luted with clay at every operation. With my new kettle, holding 30 gails. which is a thin beautiful casting, I have cooked eight and nine barrels in half a day, and much better than by the steam process. This food consists of small refuse potatoes, of which I have nearly 100 bushels, or 15 per cent of my whole crop, pumkins and a small quantity of Indian meal. A half day's boiling serve my hog family four or five days; and it is always kept prepared in advance. The actual expense of fattening hogs thus upon the refuse of the farm crop, is 50 to 75 per cent less than feeding with dry corn.

The economy of my apparatus consists much in setting the boiler so as to have all the advantage of the fire. The interior brick work is made to conform to the shape of the boiler, leaving an inerval of four to six inches between them for the fire, round the whole exterior of the kettle, with the exception of a few inches at top, where the flame or rim rests upon the projecting brick. Thus the boiler is not only encompassed by the flame but the heat is augmented by radiation from the brick work. The fuel is burnt on a grate, which extends nearly to the kettle four or five inches above the level of its bottom. My boiler being in operation while I am penning these remarks, I have ascertained, that a kettle of potatoes, with three pails of cold water, covered with boards has been completely boiled in 18 minutes from the time they were put in, another boiling having been just previously taken out. My kettle was set by a son in his teens, without assistance, and was his first effort in Masonry.

J. BUEL.

Albany Nursery, Oct. 20, 1831.

BLIGHT IN PEAR TREES.

The disease of the pear tree, termed *blight* has been less prevalent this year than during years past. But seems to have assumed a new character, or changed its mode of attack. In the early part of the season I discovered that the epidermis on the bodies of several trees, of two to four inches in diameter had become brown in spots, and was cracked and separating from the true bark; and in some instances I found the disease had extended to the wood. I immediately had them washed with a weak solution of chloride of lime, which seems to have restored them to health. I applied the chloride the preceding year to the stumps of some amputated branches, in some of which cases the disease had extended down upon one side of the hole of the tree. In every case the disease was checked, and the live parts have protruded beyond the dead wood. Although Mr. Lowel, whom I highly respect and whom I am ambitious to propitiate, detests all theories, I am nevertheless induced to hazard my theory in this case. It is this, that the disease is owing to a minute insect, which preys upon the bark, and vitiates and poisons the elaborated sap; and that the chloride destroys the insect and becomes an antidote to the poison. From partial experiments I am induced to believe, that chloride will prove an efficient preventative to the mildew on grapes also. These suggestions and hazarded in the hope that they may lead others to make more satisfactory experiments.

J. BUEL.

Oct. 20, 1831.

SEASON FOR PLOUGHING.

Land which is composed in part of clay, or what is called a stiff soil, should be ploughed in the fall and laid as light as possible, so as to expose it to the action of frost which will pulverize and subdue it; and insects will then be destroyed by exposure to the rigors of winter. But arable land, which is sandy and porous should lie and consolidate till spring.

FATTENING SWINE.

Hogs will fatten the faster, if they can have access at will to charcoal, which they will eat eagerly, and thus acquire an appetite for food, and escape a certain disorder, which hipeds call dyspepsia.

Let every farmer divide his pasture ground as he pleases. Let the fence between his arable and pasture land be as strong as an external fence. But, if possible, let all his arable ground, though it be and hundred acres, be in one lot. Then his plough runs clear, in a long furrow. His tillage is divided only by the different species of gram and vegetables he cultivates. There are no fences of consequence, no inconvenient and worthless head lands; no apology for thistles and nettles. The scene is beautiful to the eye. The whole has the appearance of a garden, and begets to the farmer a sort of horticultural neatness.

[*Gardener's Journal.*

NEW LAMP OIL.

Mr. Isaac Smith, of Virginia, has made a discovery, by which he is able to render castor oil equal to the best winter spermaceti, for burning lamps. The oil prepared for burning will cost about 36 cents a gallon.

CIDER.

To Bottle Cider.—To fine and improve the flavor of one hogshead, take a gallon of good French brandy, with half an ounce of cochineal, one pound of alum, and three pounds of sugar candy; bruise them all well in a mortar, and infuse them in the brandy for a day or two; then mix the whole with your cider, and stop it close for five or six months, after which, if fine, bottle it off. The brandy will prevent the bottles from bursting.

To restore Sour Cider.—If cider gets sour mix a quart of honey with a quart of brandy or pure spirits, to which add a little salt or tarter, all mixed together, and put into the cask of cider.

To refine and purify Cider.—When the juice of apples has not been well purified, it soon corrupts; the dregs which remain mixed with the liquor being small pieces of the apples which give the cider an unpleasant rotten taste In order to purify it, use isinglass finings; and to prevent the cider from growing sour, put a little mustard seed in it.

To cure Cider which is pricked.—To prevent cider from becoming pricked, or to cure when it is so, put a little pearl-ash or other mild alkali into the cask. A lump of chalk, broken in pieces, and thrown in, is also very good. Salt of tarter, when the cider is about to be used, is also recommended.

To refine Cider and give it a fine Amber colour.—Take the whites of six eggs, with a handful of fine beach sand washed clean; stir them well together, then boil a quart of molasses down to a candy, and cool it by pouring in cider, and put it together with the eggs and sand into a barrel of cider, and mix the whole well together. When thus managed, it will keep for many years. Molasses alone will also refine cider, and give it a higher color, but to prevent the molasses from causing the cider to prick, let an equal quantity of brandy be put in with it.—Skimmed milk with some lime slacked in it and mixed with it, or with the white of eggs with the shells broken in, is also good for clarifying cider, and all other liquors, when with them; a piece of fresh bloody beef, cut into small pieces, and put into the cask, will also refine the liquor, and serve for it to feed on.

N. E. Farmer.

PACKING OF BUTTER.

The defective manner in which butter is often packed in this country is generally observed, and is frequently the occasion of great loss, alike to the manufacturer, the vender, and the shipper. It often happens that this article is brought to market in firkins made of green staves full of sap, and pine heads; the consequence is that the pickle is sure to leak out, and the butter, impregnated with the taste of the pine, becomes unpalatable, and the shrinking of the staves freely admits the air, and soon renders the butter rancid. In Ireland, where staves to make the packages cost much more than double the price they would here, the kegs to put butter in are made of thoroughly seasoned white oak, entirely free of sap; should the same attention be paid here, the value and consequent profit would be greatly enhanced. The greatest proportion of the butter brought to market, particularly for exportation, it is presumed, is taken in by traders in the country. It would probably be to their advantage to adopt the following method, that is said to have been successfully tried of having a cask with strong pickle in the store cellar, directly under the counter where the butter is weighed, and a hopper in the counter over the cask, and empty the butter directly from the scales into the hopper, from which it is conveyed to the pickle, and every night or next morning carefully sort the butter as nearly as can be with regard to color and quality so that what may be contained in a keg should have the same appearance, and the buttermilk well worked out, and the butter carefully packed in good seasoned white oak kegs, clear of sap. It is believed that this method would not only render the butter of more value, but would be convenient to those who take it in. It is generally brought to the trader in boxes, and from a considerable number of different persons in a day, and of course various colors and qualities, which would remain in the pickle separately in the same form it was emptied from the boxes, and leaves it in the best situation to sort and pack, and puts it at once out of the way, instead of its being left about the store exposed to the air as has sometimes been the case.—[*N. E. Farmer.*

COMMUNICATION.

We have, upon reflection, concluded to publish the following communication. We wish not to be understood by our readers as being at all responsible for the sentiments which it contains. With regard to the new sect of physicians who have lately made their appearance amongst us, we have not been able to form a satisfactory opinion of their pretensions to public confidence, or of the efficacy of their remedies. We can only say, that we will be willing to hear any of them in reply to our correspondent "Rusticus," provided their communications are clothed in proper language.

FOR THE SPECTATOR.

To the Members of the Legislature of North Carolina.

Mr. Editor:—Permit me through the medium of your valuable paper, to make some remarks intended merely to direct the attention of the ensuing legislature to the all important subject, and despicable evil of empiricism.

This of late has become an evil of great magnitude, and of such rapid increase, that in some parts of our (otherwise) happy country, the number of impirics actually exceeds that of our enlightened and scientific physicians. Happy for the intelligent part of our community, this grand enemy to the empire of genius, this remorse to the progress of the medical science in particular, and to the diffusion of knowledge generally, has given way to the mild influence of literature, and fled to a more genial clime, where its ludicrous vegetation meets no restraint.

From the earliest dawn of the medical science to the present day, this enviable and highly responsible profession has been enveloped in the misty veil of ignorance and superstition, and encumbered with members calculated rather to retard, than promote the advancement of the science. Elevated from its prisine condition of darkness, by the industry, ardour and zeal of a people, unbounded in intellect, and indefatigable in research; the science of medicine assumed a new and flourishing aspect. But I do fear, that in some parts of our country, it is lately destined to experience a retrograde movement. This will not excite surprise in those who know that, to the intelligent mind, it has almost ceased to present charms calculated to procure its contributions.

There has of late sprung up among us, a set of beings, who bear, indiscriminately, the title of root, herb, steam or red pepper doctors, whose very appearance, unconnected with their unintelligible language, and unmeaning technicalities, bespeaks aloud their ignorance, and excites at once, to disgust and anger, the friend of humanity. It is now high time to commence the good work—raise your hands and voices against this wild band of fanatics, who are speedily hastening the depopulation of our country, and suffer them no longer to tamper with the precious lives to a civilized people. If I were met with the interrogation, which has proved the greatest incentive to vice, our black population or that ignoble class of people emphatically designated quacks? I should be put to my trumps for an answer. The former class, including their free coloured brethren, has ever been a fruitful source of jars, discords, vexations and disquietudes. The legislature, in its wisdom, foreseeing the consequences that would necessarily result from the unrestrained power, and absurd privileges of this degraded people, restricted them within proper bounds. But strange to tell, the latter, though they have imposed upon the credulity of an ignorant people unlawfully, and trespassed the moral as well as civil laws of our country, has been permitted to go unchecked. Be entreated now by one, who has probably seen more of the evils resulting from quackery than many of your honorable body, to make some effort to destroy every vestage of empiricism. and thereby encourage the progress of a science honorable to its profession, and noble in its pretensions. It is our duty as philanthropists, and as your rightful instructors, when we see the existence of an evil, more especially, when it bears heavily upon a large mass of the people, to appeal to you as our legislators, for its removal. Filling the high and honorable station, to which the voice of a sovereign people has called you, it behooves you to maintain and defend the right of that people. Like a faithful guard upon the watch tower, we stand to warn you of approaching danger; from which, it is your duty to protect us. Justice, the policy and reputation of our state calls aloud for your interference. The poor and ignorant of our community stretch forth their hands

"Withered by poison's poignant blast,
And cry with tongues
Clipped by the rage of keen dispair,"

for your protection. Will you turn a deaf ear to the cries of injured justice, and suffer the disturbers of our peace, the destroyers of our social happiness, to go at large, armed with weapons for our destruction? No: candour requires me to confess the injustice I should do you as an honorable body, did I entertain such a thought. It may be agreed by some, that the interference of the legislature in this matter, would be idle and superfluous, as the offender is liable to indictment under our existing laws. To those who may entertain such an opinion, I would simply remark, that the life of an individual is too precious, to be purchased with the indictment or even death of his destroyer. I I say that our laws on this subject should be so amended, as to prohibit any man from attempting to practice medicine, who has no other claim to the title he assumes, than is vested in the empty sound doctor. It may be said that in matters of this nature, every person should exercise his own discretion: this argument is futile and altogether objectionable, as it makes no provision for those who, unfortunately, possess no discretion, and it is well known that we have such among us. Now it is for the special benefit of this class, as a friend of humanity and justice, I would entreat you to enact laws to shield them from the paralyzing hands of empirics, when assailed by affliction. We all know how extremely credulous one becomes, when the piercing darts of pain seems to threaten his dissolution. and a disordered brain paints in vivid colours, the awful monster death. He [illegible]es with lion grasp, to the faintest hope [illegible]s across his wayward mind. His dest[illegible]ow sealed—he becomes the dup[illegible] ignorant and ruthless quack, whom the magic power of a book costing twenty dollars, in the twinkling of an eye, has transformed into a thorough going and full-blown steam doctor. Now, to give the science of medicine its proper direction, to place it in the hands of those, whose capacious minds are enabled to explore and unfold its mysteries, to make it subservient to the cause of benevolence, and not to convert it entirely to the sordid purposes of gain; harken to the petition of an humble individual, who seeks nothing, but to promote the welfare of the people, and preserve the dignity of an honorable profession from the encroachments of vagabonds.

RUSTICUS.

THE LATE DR. RICE.

The following resolutions were copied from a manuscript found in the pocket book of the late lamented Dr. Rice. They were intended only, as it appears, for his *own private use*. It is, perhaps unnecessary to say, in commending them as excellent rules of action to Christians, and especially to Ministers of the Gospel, that they appear altogether worthy of their author. Here are principles of action which correspond with the elevated uniform and holy standard of character, which he exhibited in self-denying, vigorous, and extended efforts to promote the good of mankind. They accord with the high and holy purposes of his useful life, and they are worthy of his peaceful and triumphant death.

[*Religous Telegraph.*

"What I resolve that I will endavor to do."

To "keep my body under," and change my physicial constitution;—take food for nourishment, and not for pleasure,—take no more than is necessary and be indifferent as to the quality; sleep for refreshment and not for indulgence;—harden and subdue my flesh by labor directed to useful purposes; endeavor to do as much useful labor every day as I can;—dress as cheaply as comports with decency.

2. To use all my property for benevolent purposes; pay every thing I owe as soon as possible; save all that I can by simplicity of living, and by practising self denial and give all I can in the exercise of sound discretion to objects of benevolence;—never spare person, property or reputation, if I can do good; necessary that I should die poor.

3. As to my disposition and conduct towards others:—1st, Endeavor to feel kindly to every one; never indulge anger, envy, jealousy, towards any human being.

4. Endeavor to speak as I ought to, and about every one, aiming in all that I say to promote the comfort and happiness of every one that lives.

5. Endeavor to act so as to advance, 1st, the present comfort, 2d, the intellectual improvement; and 3d, the purity and moral good of all my fellow-men.

As to my Creator,—to endeavor to fix more deeply in my mind all truth that I possibly can discover respecting him: and to *feel, think*, and *act*, in every respect, in correspodence with that truth.

Finally.—When I have done all, to acknowledge that I am nothing, that I deserve nothing, and that my Creator has a right to do with me as seems good to him.

Tooth Ach.—Dr. Ryan, a [illegible] of great respectability and exten[illegible] gives in the Medical Journal [illegible] following interesting statement. A gentleman who attended my lectures (Mr. Myers, of New-ingion-cause-way,) frequently applied sulphuric acid to his tooth with some relief; but on one occasion, he, in a moment of confusion, took down the next bottle to his remedy, which contained nitric acid. To his great surprise, he experienced immediate relief. Since that period he has not suffered from tooth ach, though three years have now elapsed. During the last year he informed me of the success of this remedy, which induced me to try it, while labouring under the most intense pain from tooth-ach. The effect was immediate, and no pain whatever was induced. I have since used it in numerous cases, & invariably with complete success. In some instances the disease does not return for days or weeks, and in others not for months. The best mode of employing it is by means of lint wrapped round a probe, and moistened with the acid, which is then to be slowly applied to the cavity of the tooth; care being taken not to touch the other teeth, the gums or the cheeeks. On withdrawing the probe, and inquiring how the patient feels, the usual reply is, "the pain is entirely gone." The mouth is next to be washed with tepid water. The acid should be gradually applied to the whole cavity of the tooth, or otherwise a second application is required beforh complete relief will be obtained. This remedy may be used when the gum and the cheek are inflamed, so as to preclude the possibility of extraction. In cases where the diseased fang remains, and the caries face the adjacent tooth, it obviates the necessity of extraction in all cases of hollow teeth, which all practitioners declare to be desirable, if possible; and it enables the dentist to perform the operation of "stopping or filling teeth," much sooner than he can otherwise accomplish. In a word it will alleviate a vast deal of human suffering, and supercede a most painful operation. It is not a panacea for all the diseases of the teeth and gums though a certain and efficacious remedy for the most common cause of tooth ach. It will be a valuable remedy for children, delicate persons, and pregnant women. It does not excelerate the decay of the tooth to which it is applied.

The Yankees.—One man at Charlestown, Massachusetts, has gathered 363 lbs. of squashes from one seed—another at Portsmouth plucked an apple from one of his trees that weighed 1 lb. 10 oz., and a cow of a third dexterously sh ok a quince tree, and eat a peck of the glorious fruit! A fourth makes about 2000 dollars a year by the manufacture of shaving boxes to assist the operation of nullificating the boards of southern gentlemen. A fifth grows water melons weighing 39½ lbs. So they go on. With any thing—from a shaving box to a ship, from contriving wooden nutmegs to the use of the bayonet—from making cider to hauling 32 pounders, the Yankee always wishes to 'go ahead,' and he will sit down, with a penknife, to make a clock out of cedar shingles—or enter for a whale—'just as it happens!' Two of them some years ago, took a trip to Canton in an old sloop in which they built an oven and commenced the manufacture of gingerbread, and having gathered money, returned with a considerable cargo of teas, which they picked up "in trade." And one who had recently, peradventure, returned from a voyage among the frozen islands, to catch seals, lately managed a team of one hundred and fifty pair of oxen at a cattle show, marching and countermarching them like a well drilled company of soldiers at command! We may next hear of him teaching a school, or hammering horse-shoes—building a mill, weaving cotton table cloths or making mouse traps. His only motto is 'ONWARD.'—always onward.—*Niles Reg.*

It may be said of Mr. Perier, who attacks the revolution; what has been said of *Orestes* in the tragedy, "He has beaten his mother."—*Corsaire.*

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN,

Among the distinguished blessings derived from the establishment of the independence of our country, may justly be enumerated the free election and constitutional meeting of the Representatives of the people. Selected from every section of the State, accurately acquainted with the occurrences which have taken place in their respective districts, familiar with the condition of their constituents, and coming to the seat of government clothed with ample power to remedy the grievances under which the people labour, they present one of the most cheering and interesting characters of our peculiar form of government. Assembling under such circumstances, when we are assured that crops of all kind have been abundant, and that the means of subsistence and comfort are thereby secured to every citizen of the State, and when the ordinary share of health crowns our enjoyments, we have abundant reason to be thankful to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe for these inestimable blessings, and to pray that they may be continued to us, and perpetuated to our children.

The satisfaction which I should have felt on meeting with the Legislature at this time, is somewhat abated by the accident that caused the destruction of the State House, which had been repaired in a faithful and masterly manner, and nearly completed, under the provissions of the act of the last session. By this casualty the State has been deprived of [illegible] provided for the accommodation of the Legislative body, together with the adjoining offices and the public Library. The fine marble statue of Washington, by Canova, has also been much mutilated, and a considerable portion of the ornaments and furniture of the building has been destroyed. The injury to the Statue is to be regretted, as it was the work of an artist of great celibrity, now no more: But the memory of Washington, the father of his country, will leave in the hearts and recollections of all who love liberty, in every part of the globe, and needs no artificial monument to revive or to perpetuate the glory of his achievments.

With respect to the loss of the building itself, it is my opinion, fortified by that of better judges, that, under all circumstances, it is not to be considered as a public calamity. Such were the defects in the construction of the old walls, erected in 1794, that it is very probable that a part of the building would have fallen in a few years, & perhaps caused the death of many of the assembled Representatives.

Immediately after the destruction of the State House, the congregation of the Presbyterian Church in this city, with a public spirit which reflects great credit upon their liberality, tendered the use of their meeting house for the accommodation of the House of Commons, and their session room for the Senate. Without determining positively in this case, but leaving the members to decide hereafter for themselves, I have considered it my duty, under existing circumstances, to make a temporary preparation, and to tender the Government House to the Legislature, which, being the property of the State, may probably be so altered as to answer the purpose of holding their session, until an appropriation shall be made, and a suitable building erected. In this arrangement, my only object has been to provide for your comfort during the session. I have totaly disregarded my own convenience, in order that, by tendering the Government House, I might be enabled to accommodate the Legislature in the best possible manner the nature of the case will admit.

In relation to our internal concerns, I have to observe, that it would be impossible to conceal from the world, and needless to disguise from ourselves, the fact, that a certain class of the population of the State have become more discontented and ungovernable than heretofore. Fanatics of their own complexion, and other incendiaries, have fomented these discontents, and have incited them in many instances, to enter into conspiracies dangerous to the peace and safety of the country. To guard against these evils, which in all probability will continue, the utmost caution and prudence are necessary. Restrictive laws have been enacted without producing the desired effect; and the crimes committed in a late insurrection in an adjoining State, would seem to require further and early attention to this subject. Instead of multiplying severe and sanguinary laws to operate upon those who know little, and care less, about them, would it not be advisable to establish a more efficient and accountable police, and to arm and equip one or more companies of volunteers or detached militia, in each county, to be called out when required, and to be paid while in actual service? It is believed that such a force, in aid of the civil authority, would effectually secure the peace of the country; and the public arms belonging to the State could not be placed in safer hands. These State troops might be enrolled for one or more years, be held responsible for the arms and ammunition furnished, and not be suffered to abandon the service during the term of their engagement.

Among the subjects requiring your notice and attention, is the law appropriating funds for Internal Improvements, and the situation of those funds. The act of 1819, rolative to that subject, is still in force, and it directs that "the fund for Internal Improvements shall be subject to the order of the President and Directors of the Board, and shall be paid out by the Treasurer of the State to the order of the Board, certified and subscribed by the Secretary and countersigned by the President." The last General Assembly having failed to elect a Board for Internal Improvements, there is no authority for drawing out any part of the fund. The payment of the subscription for bonds of the State to the Cape Fear Navigation Company, the Catawba Navigation Company, and some others, has been demanded. The instalments on these subscriptions have heretofore been paid from this fund, but as there was no authority for disbursing the money, I have refused to grant warrants for the sums so due. These subscriptions, however, are debts voluntarily contracted by the State, and their payment should be provided for.

Another subject demanding your attention is the situation of the funds of the State, invested in the Banks. The time is near at hand when the charters of the several Banks in this State will expire. The stock held by the State in the State Bank of North Carolina, has for some time past only yielded an interest of four per cent per annum; the stock held by the State in the Bank of Cape Fear has, for the last two years, yielded an interest of only three per cent, per annum; whilst the stock held by the State in the Newbern Bank has not, for nearly three years, yielded any interest. The period will shortly arrive when all these Banks are authorised by law to make a division of part of their capital stock. The funds vested by the State in these Banks amount to seven hundred an twelve thousand seven hundred dollars, ($712,700.) This amount of stock, at the common interest of six per cent, ought to produce forty two thousand six hundred and seventy-two dollars ($42,672) annually; whereas, in fact, it produces only eighteen thousand five hundred and sixty-two dollars, ($18,562,) not equal to three per cent.

The Treasurer's Report, which will be laid before you, will show that, owing to the large amount of Treasury notes redeemed this year, the taxes collected will fall short of meeting the current expenses of the Government.

Under these circumstances, would it not be advisable to provide for the establishment of a new Bank, in which the funds of the State may be invested, under such regulations as to your wisdom and experience shall be deemed safe and proper? Or shall the State rely, for the accommodation of its citizens and for a circulating currency, upon that portion of the capital of the United States' Bank which has already, or may hereafter be allotted to their office of discount in North Carolina?

I would willingly bring to your notice the important object of opening a navigable communication between the waters of the Albermarle Sound and the Atlantic Ocean, north of Cape Hatteras, and would recommend the application of all the means in your power towards its accomplishment; but believing that, without the aid of the General Government, the resources of the State are inadequate to the undertaking at this time, and the last General Assembly having urged upon our members of Congress the propriety of claiming that aid, we must console ourselves with the hope that this great national work will receive the sanction and support of the General Legislature. Having bestowed such liberal sums towards the construction of roads and canals in other States, it is believed that this desirable object, so essential to the interest of North Carolina and of the Union, will not long be overlooked or neglected.

The Literary Fund will claim and receive your favorable attention. The Report of the Public Treasurer will afford you precise information with regard to the amount of cash in his hands, and the situation of that portion of the fund which is not available. It is probably known to all of you that the Trustees of the University did not accept the loan offered them by the last Legislature from this source, so that the whole remains subject to future legislative dispositions. The most important item of property transferred by the Legislature to the corporation to whose management the Literary Fund has been committed, are the swamp lands belonging to the State. These lands are believed by many intelligent individuals to be of immense value, and their improvement to be an object second only in importance to the opening and improvement of Roanoke Inlet. It is unnecessary, I am certain, to dwell upon the advantages which would result from the former. They are apparent to all. To convert a dreary waste of waters and marshes into a habitable and fertile region, to insure the means of sustenance and comfort for an immensely increased population, and to give health to a section of country which needs no other blessing, are the certain rewards of a successful attempt at improvement. To your wisdom it is submitted, whether such advantages, which, if attained, do not end with themselves, but tend to the enlargement of a fund which may justly be regarded as the orphan's legacy, will not justify, and does not demand a full and early experiment to test the practicability of the measure.

To provide for the improvement of the State, and for the convenience and prosperity of its citizens, by the construction of roads and canals and the opening of rivers, by all practical means, is so obviously the duty of the representatives of the people, and has been so often noticed by my predecessors in office, that I deem it unnecessary to make any further and special recommendation on that subject; and I am pleased to see that individual enterprise is taking that direction, which, I hope no doubt, will be properly encouraged.

It is to me a source of much gratification to have observed, and to have it in my power to state, that the excitement which seems to pervade a sister State, upon the subject of the Tariff, has effected little change in the opinions of the citizens of North Carolina. With regard to the policy of that measure, there is, so far as my information extends, a perfect union of sentiment. All deprecate it, as unequal in its operation, and destructive of the interests of the Southern planter. The period, however, has not yet arrived, which, in the judgment of this community, authorises the adoption of doctrines subversive, in their nature, of all order, and manifestly tending to weaken, if not destroy, our whole system of government. This State is justly proud of having given the first legislative sanction to the spirit of the Revolution. The same love of rational liberty which prompted this high example, induced our revolutionary statesmen to consider attentively and anxiously the form of government proposed for their adoption. Satisfied, after full investigation by successive Conventions, that no powers were delegated but such as were essential to the existence and preservation of the Union, it is no matter of surpise that they and their children should support and defend the compact, and neither seek nor desire a remedy beyond it. A new Congress is about to assemble. The same spirit of compromise which adopted the Constitution, must preserve it, or the question whether man is worthy and capable of self-government, remains yet to be resolved. The patriotism of the country looks with confidence to the councils of the nation for a wise and liberal system of policy, and will not hastily arrive at the conclusion that the perils of the Revolution were fruitless and vain.

A resolution of the last General Assembly directed the Governor to 'cause to be published in pamphlet form a Report relative to the Declaration of Independence by a committee of Mecklenburg county, with the documents accompanying the same; and also the Journal of the Provincial Assembly of 1776; together with the Proceedings of the Cumberland Association." This publication has been made in a manner that, I trust will meet with the approbation of the Legislature; and the copies have been distributed in the manner directed.

The agency for adjusting and settling the claim of North Carolina upon the General Government, for expenditures made during the late war in defence of the country, was discontinued by a resolution of the last general assembly, and our Senators in Congress instructed to urge the speedy payment of the said claim. As this is a matter of considerable importance to the State, I addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, requesting information on the subject, and have received his assurance that the business shall be duly attended to.

I have received from the State of N. York an elegant map of that State accompanied by a splendid atlas, descriptive of each county. Several of my predecessors in office having recommended a suitable return for similar friendly donations, I have only to add, that a map of North Carolina being nearly completed, an opportunity will be afforded for this State to cancel these obligations in the manner they deserve.

Since the adjournment of the last Assembly, I have received communications from the Governors of several States, with a request that they should be submitted for your consideration. Those from Main relate to the North Eastern boundary of the U. States; to the Tariff of 1828; and the power of the General Government to make appropriations for internal improvements. Those from Vermont relate to an amendment of the Constitution of the U. States, proposed by other States. Those from New Hampshire relate to the organization of the militia. Those from Massachusetts relate to the organization of the militia, and to the proceedings of the government of Georgia. Those from Connecticut relate to an amendment of the Constitution of the U. States, proposed by other States; to the power of the General Government to make appropriations in aid of the Colonization Society; and to the judicial power of the U. States. Those from Ohio relate to the power of the General Government to make appropriations in aid of the Colonization Society. Those from Delaware relate to the public lands of the U. States; to the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution; to the Tariff and internal improvements; and to the nomination of a President of the U. States. These several communications will be found with their appropriate endorsements, in a file now before you, marked A.

The resignations of the Justices of the Peace and Militia Officers, received during the recess of the Legislature, are also laid before you, and will be found in the file marked B.

The file marked C, contains two incendiary publications, received through the medium of the post office.

Believing that this Assembly will have much to do in providing for the security of the people; in providing for its own future accommodation; and for the establishment of a new Bank, or so directing the application of banking capital, as to secure a sound circulating currency; and in preventing the injury to individuals, which must otherwise follow, when the charters of the present banks shall expire, these being primary objects for the consideration of the Legislature, I have declined making recommendations, which I had contemplated, relative to the situation of the University and the establishment of common schools, and to the condition of that part of the Cherokee nation of Indians, that remain within the limits of North Carolina. I am unwilling however, to close this communication without adverting to the administration of the General Government of the U. States, and congratulating you upon the prosperous condition of our national concerns. Our foreign negociations have been fortunate and successful beyond all former example—our difference with other powers have been settled—our commerce uninterrupted—our flag respected—our commercial intercourse with the West Indies restored—new sources are opened for mercantile enterprize; and large sums of money secured, or received from foreign nations, as indemnification to our merchants for property unlawfully seized. Many of the Indian tribes are peaceably removing to places, whence they cannot annoy us, and will not themselves be injured or interrupted. We are at peace with the world, and our national debt nearly paid off. Secure in such inestimable advantages, I would ask, for what purpose are we urged to change our administration, that has been so beneficially employed for our common welfare? Of what consequence is it to the people of the U. States, that some of the subordinate officers of government have been dismissed by General Jackson, provided the duties required are faithfully performed by their successors? Then let us not rashly aid in the attempt to disturb this prosperous condition of our affairs, by endeavouring to place them in untried hands.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
MONTFORT STOKES.

Executive Office N. C.
November 22d, 1831.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Monday, Nov. 21.

This being the day appointed by law for the meeting of the General Assembly of North Carolina, both Houses assembled in the respective chambers prepared for their accommodation in the Government House, precisely at half past two o'clock.

SENATE.

The names of the Senators being called over, nearly all the members answered to their names, produced their credentials, and, having the usual oaths administered to them by Johnston Busbee, Esq. took their seats.

Mr. Dick then moved that David F. Caldwell, Esq. of Rowan, be appointed Speaker of the Senate; and, on motion of Mr. Williams, of Franklin, the name of Wm. D. Mosely, Esq. the Senator from the county of Lenoir, was added to the nomination. An election by ballot thereupon took place. Messrs. Dick and Williams, of Franklin, being appointed superintendents to conduct it, on motion of Mr. Wilson. These gentlemen reported that David F. Caldwell, Esq. was duly elected. The ballots were

For Caldwell,	38
Mosely,	20
Majority,	18

Mr. Caldwell was then conducted to the Speaker's chair by Mr. Dick; from whence he addressed the House in nearly the following words:

Gentlemen:—I take pleasure in returning you my thanks for the honor you have done me in electing me to preside over your deliberations during the present session. It has seldom, perhaps never, fallen to the lot of any public man, to have his services rewarded with universal approbation. In the discharge of the duties assigned me, I shall strenuously consult that unerring oracle which finds a place in every man's bosom. The station you have assigned me is an honorable and a responsible one; so gentlemen is your station an honorable and responsible one. You have in charge the interest of one of the greatest States in this confederacy; you constitute in part the grand inquest of the State. On you devolves the duty of inquiring into the evils which exist; and of remedying those evils. Looking into the history of our sister States at the present day, we see them outstriping all past time in improving their condition. Let us imitate, if not outrun them in their noble career. In doing so we shall elevate the character of North Carolina, promote the interest of our constituents, and confer immortal honor on ourselves. Living, as we do, under the best government on earth, administered by our own servants, strictly republican in its character, one which had its origin in that exalted spirit of freedom: which gave birth to the revolution, let us cherish that government; let us, if possible, avoid those collisions and conflicts which have buried in eternal ruin the republics of all past ages.

On motion of Mr. Matthews, Samuel F. Patterson, was appointed Principal Clerk, and Wm. J. Cowan Clerk Assistant.

On motion of Mr. Sneed, Thos. B. Wheeler was appointed Door-keeper; and on motion of Mr. Martin, of Rockingham, Green Hill was appointed Assistant Door-keeper.

Tuesday, Nov. 22.

On motion of Mr. Spaight, ordered that the Rules of Order and Decorum of the last session, be adopted for the government of the Senate during the present session; and on motion of Mr. Hawkins, ordered that they be printed together with the Constitution of the U.S. & of the Constitution of this State

On motion of Mr. Martin, of Rockingham, ordered that a message be sent to the House of Commons, informing that House that the Senate is duly organized and ready to proceed to business.

Wednesday, Nov. 23.

A message was received from the House of Commons, stating that it was organized, and had appointed Charles Fisher, Esq. Speaker, Charles Manly, Principal Clerk, &c. &c.

On motion of Mr. Mosely, a message was sent to the House of Commons to propose that the two houses should proceed to ballot for three engrossing clerks, and stating the names of those in nomination for the appointment.

A message was received from the Commons, proposing that a joint select committee be appointed to wait on his Excellency the Governor, and inform him of the organization of the two Houses of the Legislature, and of its readiness to receive any communication he may think proper to make; and stating that Messrs. Wilson and Davidson are appointed to form the committee on the part of that house; which proposition was agreed to by the Senate, and a message sent to the House of Commons informing them thereof, and stating that Messrs. M'Farland and Boddie are appointed to form the committee on the part of the Senate.

A message was likewise received from the Commons, proposing that a select joint committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire whether the house in which the Legislature is now convened is within the limits of the city of Raleigh, and if not, whether they can hold their sessions at any place without said limits, agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution and laws of this State; and stating that Messrs. Mebane, Haywood and Crump form the said committee on the part of that House; which proposition was agreed to, and Messrs. Seawell, Toomer and Sneed were appointed on said Committee on the part of the Senate.

A message was also received from the Commons, agreeing to the proposition of the Senate to ballot for three engrossing Clerks, and stating the Committee that would attend the Senate to conduct the balloting on the part of that House.

The Senate then appointed a committee on its behalf, and apprised the Commons of the fact.

Mr. Mosely moved that the Senate do now proceed to the appointment of the Standing Committees. The question was taken thereon, and it was decided in the affirmative; and the following committees were accordingly appointed:

Of Claims—Messrs. Martin of Rockingham, Cooper of Martin, Askew, Campbell, Howell, Allen, Elliott, Moye of Pitt.

Judiciary—Messrs. Dick, Williams, Skinner, Miller, Toomer, Gwinn, Seawell, Spaight.

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Caldwell, Hayley, Pool, Hall, Tyson, Ray, Kerr, M'Daniel.

Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Melchor, Boddie, Montgomery of Hertford, Simmons, Marshall of Anson, Hoke, Montgomery of Orange, Moye of Greene.

Finance—on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Kendall, Hawkins, Brownrigg, Gilmore, M'Farland, Martin of Wilkes, Sneed, Thomson.

The Speaker laid before the Senate sundry documents, contesting the election of Jesse Cooper, the sitting member from the county of Martin.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, ordered that the said documents be laid on the table.

Mr. Sneed presented the resignation of Lewis Parham, Colonel Commandant of the South Regiment of the Militia of Granville county, which was read and accepted, and sent to the House of Commons.

Mr. Hill, from the committee appointed to conduct the balloting for Engrossing Clerks, reported the election of John W. Covington and Daniel Coleman.

Mr. M'Farland, from the committee appointed to wait on his Excellency the Governor, said that the committee were authorised to state that he would make a communication to the Legislature at 1 o'clock this day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Nov. 21.

A quorum being present, and the oaths of qualification having been administered to the members by John C. Stedman, Esq. the House proceeded to the election of Speaker; when Mr. Singleton nominated Charles Fisher, Esq. of Salisbury, for that appointment. Mr. A. W. Wooten moved that the name of Samuel T. Sawyer, Esq. of Edenton, and Mr. M'Millan moved that the name of Lonis D Henry, Esq. of Fayetteville, be added to the nomination. An election by ballot thereupon took place under the superintendence of Messrs. Singleton and M'Millan, who, upon counting out the votes, reported that Mr. Fisher had received 29, Mr. Henry 47, and Mr. Sawyer 47. Neither of the gentlemen in nomination having received a majority, there was no election. Mr. Sawyer thereupon returned his acknowledgments, in a brief but pertinent address, for the support he had received, and withdrew from the contest. The House proceeded again immediately to the second balloting, under the superintendence of the same gentlemen, which resulted as follows: Fisher 67, Henry 57. Mr. Fisher having a majority, was declared duly elected, and conducted to the Chair by the committee of balloting; from which he made his acknowledgments to the House in nearly the following terms:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—I feel sensibly—deeply impressed, with the honor you have conferred on me. I am aware, gentlemen, that this station, if it be the

post of honor, is at the same time the post of responsibility; and I know myself too well to believe that I can discharge the duties of it in the manner expected of me, and desired by myself. But so far as a studious and impartial attention to the duties of the chair will enable me to discharge them, that far they shall be discharged. I emphasise, gentlemen, on the word impartial, because it is one of the most important duties of the chair, so it is always the most difficult. I hold, gentlemen, when a member is placed in the chair over a deliberative body, it is his duty to lay aside personal feelings, prejudices, partialities, and know no man but as a member of the House over which he presides. This course I shall endeavour to pursue. Knowing my own deficiences, I must bespeak in advance your kind indulgence, and hope that you will not attribute any of my errors to the will, but to the judgment.

On motion of Mr. Cherry, Charles Manly was unanimously appointed Principal Clerk; and after several ineffectual ballotings, Edmund B. Freeman was appointed Clerk Assistant.

Tuesday, Nov. 22.

On motion of Mr. Wyche, Richard Roberts was appointed Door-keeper; and John Lumsden, Assistant Door-keeper.

On motion by Mr. Bragg,

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to prepare rules for the government of this House; and that until they report, the rules adopted at the last session be considered as in force.

Messrs. Bragg, Sawyer, Henry, Mebane and M'Lean, by appointment of the Speaker, compose the said committee.

Mr. Leak rose and said, there was a report in circulation that the House was without the proper limits: if that were the fact, the sooner it underwent investigation the better. For, if they were without the corporate limits, every thing now transacted would be useless. He made these remarks to the House in order that it might take the subject into timely consideration.

Mr. Mebane moved that the subject alluded to by Mr. Leak should be referred to a select joint committee for the purpose of making proper research, and reporting to the House.

The Speaker thought it was out of order, the House not being organized.

Mr. Heartly moved that a writ of election issue to the Sheriff of Craven county, commanding him to hold an election for a member from the town of Newbern, on Monday the 25th instant, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Charles G. Spaight.

On motion by Mr. Wyche, ordered that a message be sent to the Senate, informing that body of the organization of this House, and of their readiness to co-operate in the despatch of public business.

Wednesday, Nov. 23.

Mr. Wilson moved that a message be sent to the Governor, informing him of the organization of the House. Agreed to.

The rules, regulations, &c. for the government of the House of Commons were brought up and read. A debate ensued on two or three articles of the rules, which it was proposed to amend, Messrs. Bragg, Weaver and Cherry, took part in it: the amendments proposed were rejected, and the rules, as read, were agreed to almost unanimously.

Mr. O'Brien moved that the rules just adopted, the joint rules of the two houses, and the rules of the Senate, the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of North Carolina, and the Bill of Rights be printed, and every member allowed a copy each. The motion was seconded and carried.

A message was received from the Senate concurring in the proposition made to that house, respecting the limits of Raleigh, &c.

The Governor's message was read to the house, and it was moved and seconded that it should be sent, with the papers accompanying it, to the Senate, and that each member should be presented with a copy of it.

Two ballotings took place for three Engrossing Clerks; on the first of which John W. Covington and Daniel Coleman were elected; on the second neither of the candidates received a majority.

SUGAR PLANTING.

No wonder Louisiana advocates the Tariff! The average produce of an acre on the Mississippi, or the numerous Bayous which empty into it, is at least 1000 lbs. A Louisiana planter, who plants 200 acres in Sugar, is offered a bribe of $6000 for his support of the Protective System. The calculation is simply this; 200 acres at 1000 lbs. per acre, produce 200,000 lbs. A duty of 3 cents per lb. on this gives 600,000 cents or $6000.

The income of such a planter is about $12,500, supposing him to sell at 6¼ per lb. The calculation is made most easily thus; 6¼ cents is 1-16 of a dollar, 200,000 divided by 16 gives 12,500.

A thousand dollars, is the very lowest average produce in Louisiana. The average in Florida, is represented at 1400 lbs. per acre, and as much as 2,500 lbs. has, we are informed, been raised by a well known planter on several choice acres in Louisiana.

Perhaps no class of monopolists receive so much at the hands of an usurping government, as the Sugar Planters of Louisiana. *One hundred per cent*, is much too low an estimate of the present duty on Sugar—that particularly on the coarser sorts. Sugar, such as that the Louisiana planter receives 6¼ cents for, is sold in Havanna for 2½ cents, making the duty nearer 150 than 200 per cent on the prime cost.—*Columbia Times.*

MILTON,

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1831.

Bank of the State.—We cannot express in terms sufficienty strong, the interest which we feel and the necessity which we believe exists, for the establishment of a new Bank in this State. Contemplating our present situation, owing principally to the embarrassment which the existing banks have produced in the country, we feel that it would have been well for North Carolina, if she had never given countenance to the establishment of a Bank within her borders. Not that we believe a bank necessarily produces a train of evils in the community; if well managed they are often a benefit. But unfortunately for our state, her banks have been wonderfully mismanaged, and subversive of those ends for which they were established. Our present situation should be a source of deep regret to every citizen who feels for and duly appreciates the prosperity of our state. That something ought to be done to remedy the present state of things we trust none will deny. There are nevertheless some few who are now living and rioting on the misfortunes of their fellow citizens who would doubtless be willing to goard them still more and more until despair and desperation would close the melancholy scene.

Had there never existed a Bank in North Carolina, we expect that at this time she would not feel the necessity of one. Like the toper who has indulged too freely in the intoxicating bowl, she cannot extricate herself suddenly from her intemperate indulgences, but must have time to *cool off* by degrees, until led by her former experience, she may yet be able to discover the right track, and find out her true policy. We will indulge the hope that the members of our present legislature now assembled at Raleigh, while they are feasting on the bounties of the state and enjoying the favor and confidence of the people, will not be so unmindful of their interests as to let the session pass away without doing something for them in the way of relieving them from their present pecuniary distresses and inconveniences. If they do not they cannot blame their constituents, if they shall in justice to themselves, call them to an account for it and discard them from their service, as unfaithful and ungrateful servants.

Perhaps no community feels more sensibly, than the people of Milton, and its vicinity, the inconvenience and distress which the present banks have produced in the country. An agency of the Bank of Newbern was established in their town some years since, many of her citizens dealt largely with it, they felt it a source of great convecience to them in the purchase of produce and in the transaction of their money matters with the merchants of the large market towns. All of a sudden, and without we believe any previous notice from the bank, the Agency was withdrawn, many of her citizens being largely indebted to it, and they are informed that they must be at the trouble and expence of conducting their future business with the Bank through their agency at Raleigh, a distance of seventy-five miles. We would humbly ask was this just, was it fair; on the contrary was it not downright oppression. Those who feel it more sensibly than ourselves can best answer. We hope those who feel any interest in our behalf, who are capable of feeling for an oppressed community, will not let things remain as they are, but will lend their aid to the establishment of a new bank in our state, or re-charter the State Bank with such alterations and modifications as time and past experience have plainly suggested, and give us a branch in Milton, in order that we may be the better enabled to relieve ourselves from our present embarrassed situation and commence with revived energy our Agricultural, Commercial and Manufacturing operations. Our town will then prosper and we shall have good reason to be truely grateful to those by whose kind exertions such a happy state of things was effected.

FOREIGN.—By the late arrivals from Europe we have the last intelligence that the Reform Bill in the British Parliament has been rejected in the House of Lords by a majority of forty one votes. The announcement of this event has created great consternation in every part of England, and may lead to consequences very important in their nature. The Poles have surrendered their last strong hold, laid down their arms, and their name blotted from the map of Nations. A Russian Parishional government has been established consisting of a President and four members. In the Chamber of Deputies in France, a proposition to abolish the hereditary Peerage has been carried by a majority of 238.

☞ *Errors*—In our last week's paper sent by the Hillsborough Mail to Hillsborough; Raleigh, Leasburg, Red House, and some other places, several very gross errors were made in our editorial remarks. It was occasioned by the hurry we were in to get our papers to press in time for the mail.

CHAMBERSBURG, (Penn.) Nov. 15.

Straw Paper.—There is now being erected in this Borough, by a company of our citizens, a Mill House, one hundred and fifty feet long, fifty wide, and three stories in height, in which it is contemplated to place *eight machines* for the manufacture of Straw Paper. It is situated on the site of the old paper mill, and will require nearly all the water power of the Falling Spring. This extensive establishment is expected to be in operation early the ensuing spring—when disbursements for the raw material, workmen, transportations, &c. of immense amount drawn from a distance for the produce of its labour, will diffuse wealth and activity in our community. We wish the enterprising proprietors success in their undertaking.—*Franklin Repository.*

We would suggest to gentlemen of capital in this section of country the propriety of establishing a manufactory of the kind, there is plenty of water power, an abundance of the raw material which can be procured almost by hauling it away. The cheapness of labour, the ready sale there would be for the paper all combined would render it very profitable stock to the owners.

EDITOR.

Tea and Coffee.—The duties on Teas and Coffee, are to be reduced after the 1st January next. The duty on Coffee will be 1 cent per pound after January next. On Bohea Tea 4 cents per pound; Souchong and other Black Teas, 10 cents per pound; Green Teas, 12 cents per pound; Hyson and Young Hyson Teas, 18 cents per pound Gunpowder and Imperial Teas, 25 cents per pound, after the 1st day of January, 1832.

Singular Habits.—A few days ago an elderly man, of singular habits attended by a servant, arrived at Perpignan. He takes no aliment that has been cooked, living upon fruit, milk, and eggs, with some herbs and roots in their crude state, rendered solid by abundant slices of raw veal and beef. His drink is water; his couch the ground, or occsionally a chair. In an exposition of his motives for adopting this mode of life, he says the result will be to keep himself in health and strength for 200 years.

French Paper.

General Santander, formerly Vice President, and for several years acting President of the Republic of Colombia, has arrived at New-York from Havre. Gen. S. is returning to his own country from whence he was banished by the intrigues of Bolivar. While Santander was at the head of affairs, Colombia was tranquil and prosperous. He was a sincere patriot—an able and honest man—and of course his presence was not agreeable to Bolivar. We rejoice that he has taken the United States in his route homeward.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

GENERAL PHILIP VAN CORTLAND, a venerable Patriot of the Revolution, who had reached his 84th year, died at his residence in Westchester county on Saturday last. He was for many years a member of Congress. He was one of the worthiest whose names belong to our history. He was in active service during the whole war, and distinguished in several memorable engagements. In private life he was one of the distinguished ornaments of society.

[*N. Y. Com.*

COMMERCE OF THE WEST.

The extent of the cmomerce carried on in steamboats in the Western waters, may be imagined from the following facts:

"From 1811, when the first Western steamboat was launched, to the spring of 1831, there had been employed on those waters 402 steamboats, of which 220 were in use last year, and 182 not in existence. Of these, 66 were worn out, 37 snagged, 16 burnt, 3 run down by other boats, 4 or 5 stove by ice, and bars, rocks, &c., and 30 destroyed by causes not exactly known. No less than 60 boats have been building or contracted for within the present year."

The rapid increase of commerce which these facts indicate is perhaps unparalled in the history of the world. If this increase be received as the basis of prospective calculations, the result will stagger the confidence of credulity itself, and those whose anticipations of Western greatness have been derided as Utopian, will find that even they are left in arrear, and that the daring wing of hope itself has fallen far short of the probable reality. How cheering is it to the jaded mind of the journalist, to turn aside from

"Every day's report
Of wrong or outrage with which earth is filled."

from the sickening details of European suffering, blindness and oppression, to the widening prospects of Western America; where wealth seems to wait on enterprise, and happiness on freedom; where a teeming, healthy, virtuous and independent population start up, as by magic, beneath the brightening eye of our common country.—*Inquirer.*

BENEFIT OF THE SPRINGS.

A lady brought a child to a physician in Utica, to consult him about its precious health. Among other things she inquired if he did not think the springs would be useful?

'Certainly, madam,' replied the doctor, as he eyed the child, and then took a large pinch of snuff. 'I hav'nt the least hesitation in recommending the springs—and the sooner you apply the remedy, the better.'

'You really think it would be good for the dear little thing, don't you?'

'Upon my word its the best remedy I know of.'

'What Springs would you recommend Doctor?'

'Any will do, madam, where you can get plenty of *soap and water*.—*N. Y. Constellation.*'

Reasons for being in Debt.

As Turnbull, the late Dalkieth Officer, was handing a summons to a collier, he, said, "It's a curious thing that ye hand me coming to you sae aften, can ye no get out o' debt?" Get out o' debt, Mr. Turnbull? said the Knight of the Black Diamond, "deed it takes a' my time and wit the gettin' into't. I'm astonished how ony body can ha'e leisure to warstle out o't."—*Scotch Paper.*

MILTON PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY

JOHN S. OGLESBY, *Commission Merchant.*

Extreme prices of passed Tobac.	$2 50	and	$6 00
Good to Fine,	4 00	a	6 00
Common to Good,	2 50	a	4 00
Strips,	3 00	a	4 00
Refused,	1 25	a	2 00
Wheat,	55	a	60
Flour, per barrel,	3 00	a	3 50
Corn, pr. do.			1 25
Bacon,	10	a	12½
Brown Sugar,	10	a	12½
Coffee,			15
Molasses, per Gal.			50
Iron, pr. lb.	5	a	6
Sole Leather,			25
Tallow,			10
Beeswax,			16⅔
Salt, per sack,			3 50

Boating, from Milton to Weldon, N. C. 25 cts per cwt. down, and 37½ cts. up the River.

Pork will readily bring $4 per cwt. in our market.

For Sale.

A N? elegant fine toned six F **PIANO FORTE**, of good workmanship; made according to the latest improvements at New York and warranted to stand well in this climate.

Orders for tuning **PIANO FORTES** in Caswell county or the adjoining Counties, will meet with immediate attention.

JAMES F. OTIS.

Milton Nov. 30, 1831—8-tf.

CASWELL

ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this institution will be resumed on the first Monday in January next, under the care and management of Mr. Dabney Rainey, whose qualifications and long experience in the management of Academies will insure him a liberal share of encouragement. His course of Tuition and instructions will be preparatory to admission into the University of our State. The most satisfactory testimonials can be given of his ability and fitness in conducting the education and improving the morals of youth.

Caswell C. H. Nov. 30 1831—8-tf.

THE subscriber will open a School at High Rock, (Rockingham County N C.) on the second Monday of January next. The course of studies comprising the Greek and Latin Languages, Mathematics and all the branches of English education, will be preparatory to admission into the University.

The prices of Tuition will be, For the Languages, Mathematics, &c. $1250. For English branches $6 per Session. The healthiness of the situation, and its retired location, render it a fit place of resort for young men engaged in acquiring an education. Being sensible that the object of an education unattended by a cultivation of the moral character, is wholly perverted, he promises a strict regard to the morals of the youth committed to his care. He feels a delincy in recommending himself to the public, but trusts however that (if required) sufficient testimonials of his character and competency to instruct can be procured—Board can be had in his mother's family at $5 per month—Every thing included except candles, which the students is required to furnish.

NATHANIEL W. M'CAIN.

High Rock, N. C. November 30, 1831—8.

FOR SALE

AT THIS OFFICE.

Blank Warrants,
Court and Justices Executions,
Cass Bonds, Attachments, Deeds of Conveyance,
Marriage Licences, Bonds &c.

PRODUCE WANTED.

CORN, Wheat, Flour and Pork at the Market price when delivered taken in payment for Subscriptions to the Milton Spectator.

PROPOSALS

For publishing . . the town of Windsor, . . . a Newspaper, to be called the

Windsor Herald.

The WINDSOR HERALD will be devoted to the dissemination of such intelligence as shall be deemed most important and interesting to those among whom it will circulate. Its columns will be furnished with Foreign and Domestic News generally—the proceedings of Congress and of our State Legislature—Commercial intelligence and the state of the Markets—all new and useful discoveries in the Arts and Sciences, and such other information as may be interesting to the Farmer and the Mechanic—together with information upon the great and leading questions of Politics, which may, from time to time, agitate and divide the country. It will, also, be the object of the Editor to render the HERALD amusing, as well as instructive—a small portion of each paper will, therefore, be devoted to miscellaneous reading, of a light but inoffensive and harmless nature.

The HERALD will be governed by strictly republican principles, and be guided by Southern policy. Regarding the Constitution of the United States as an instrument which should ever be held sacred, and believing it to have been framed in a spirit of mutual concession, with certain well defined and specified objects, the Editor will oppose all latitudinous constructions, and resist firmly and with zeal every encroachment of the General Government upon the sovereignty of the Individual States.

However much he may regret the adoption of the present Tariff system, and however ardently he may desire an abandonment of a measure so injurious, unjust an oppressive—yet he will not permit the HERALD to assist in inculcating the doctrine of nullification.

The HERALD will support the present administration so far as it shall act consistently with the principles avowed in this prospectus. Should these principles be at any time abandoned, and the best interests of the country be neglected or sacrificed, it shall no longer receive our support. The re-election of our present Chief Magistrate is believed to be indispensable to the interests of the Southern country, if not, indeed, to the harmony of the Union—the HERALD will, therefore, support Gen. Jackson for a second term.

The Editor of the HERALD being a native of North Carolina, his feelings, his views, and his wishes are naturally for her prosperity and honor. To aid in advancing these, his best exertions will be made.

With this brief exposition of his views and principles, the Editor submits his proposals to the public, and solicits their patronage and encouragement.

CONDITIONS.

The WINDSOR HERALD will be published weekly on a super royal sheet of good paper, with handsome type, at $2 50 per annum, in advance; $3. if paid within the year; or $3 50, if payment is delayed 3 months after the expiration of each subscription year. Publication of the paper will be commenced as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall be procured.

☞ It is hoped and requested that gentlemen of influence will exert themselves to procure responsible subscribers.

*** Persons holding subscription papers are requested to forward a list of the subscribers to the Post Master at Windsor during the week of the next Bertie County Court, and to retain their papers for further exertions.

John Campbell.

October 19th, 1831.

PRACTICE OF THE LAW.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he will attend the Superior and County Courts of Caswell and Person Counties, and the Superior Courts of Orange. Any kind of business in the line of his profession that may be confided to his management, shall be faithfully and diligently attended to. Deeds of Conveyance, Deeds of Trust, &c. drawn correctly and at a short notice. Office two doors west of the Union Tavern, Milton.

Nathaniel J. Palmer.

October 26, 1831.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

SAMUEL D. RAWLINS having located himself in Norfolk Va. with a view of transacting a commission business, offers his services to those that may think proper to confide the management of any business to his care. He has taken the house lately occupied by Mr, John B. Roy, next door to Mr. John M. Armistead, on Wide-Water Street.

Norfolk, November 1, 1831. 5—6w.

MUSIC FOR THE PIANO.

The folllowing pieces of Music are for sale at the office of the Milton Spectator:

"O No, I'll Never mention Him."
Return O my Love.
Not a Drum was Heard.
Leave thy Love Pillow.
Thro' Ivy Vallies.
Tell me My Heart.
I have Fruit, I have Flowers
Follow, Follow Me.
The Admired Hymn of Riego.
Love has been There.
Revenge he cries, and the Traitor Dies.
And ye shall walk in Silk Attire.
What detains Him.
When rays of Summer.
The Truant Sheep.
The Moors in the Lake.
How happy Once.
Also India Ink and Rice Paper.

November 16th. 1831—6-tf.

Wheat, Cotton, &c.

FAIR prices will be paid, in Cash or Barter for Wheat and Cotton, delivered at Mr. McGehee's Mill, and for Feathers, Tallow, & Bees Wax, delivered at the subscribers Store.

RICHARD BULLOCK.

November 12th, 1831.—6-tf.

A four day's meeting is expected to be held in the Milton Church, commencing on Thursday night, 1st of December. Several brethren are expected to assist.

FOR SALE.

AT a reduced price; a fine ton'd PIANO FORTE. Enquire at the Store of Mr. Richard Bullock. MILTON N. C. November 9, 1831.—5tf.

The highest price in cash paid for **HIDES**, delivered at my shop.

JESSE OWEN, *Agent for*
JAS. W. JEFFREYS.

Oct. 19.—3-tf.

Elder William Blair, will preach in Milton on Friday after the fourth Sunday in November instant, at 12 o'clock.

POETRY.

From the Saturday Evening Post.

THE FALL OF WARSAW.

Mourn, O mourn for Poland,
The home of the fearless brave,
For her patriot hearts all tried and true,
That with freedom have found a grave.

Mourn for her high and ancient name,
The great and proud Warsaw;
Where the Russian's shout of triumph rings,
And the Cossack's dread huzza.

Mourn for her kingly palaces,
In smoking ruins laid:
For the blood of her haughty high-born sons,
Staining the ruffian's blade,

Mourn for her helpless innocents,
Her beautiful and fair;
For her villages sacked, and her harvest fields
By the hand of the Russ laid bare.

Mourn for her many fatherless,
Whose loud and lonely wail,
And the cry of the widow's woe is borne
On the wings of the rising gale.

Mourn for her mighty fallen,
And her weapons of war cast low;
For the sickness* of the people trampled on
By their proud Muscovite foe.

Mourn for the land made desolate,
By sickness,* sword and flame;
For the fate of a brave nation that brings
A curse on the despot's name.

Mourn for unhappy Poland—
For her best and bravest slain;
And their scatter'd bones which bleach upon
The wide and naked plain.

Mourn, O mourn for Poland—
For her bright and beacon star;
For the light of its beam is quenched now,
In the crimson tide of war.

OSCAR.

*Cholera Morbus.

LITERARY.

ANCIENT DEXTERITY.

One of the early kings of Egypt being desirous to secure his riches, commanded a treasure house to be built: but the architect, intending to have some share of the treasure, instead of finishing the building completely, placed one of the stones in so artful a manner that it could be taken out and put in again by one man. As he was prevented by death from accomplishing his design, on his death bed he gave full instructions to his own sons how to execute it. After they had for some time plundered the treasury, and carried off large sums, the king who observed the gradual diminution of his wealth, without being able to discover how the thieves had access to it, finding his seal upon the door always whole, ordered several traps to be left in the treasury. By this means one of the brothers was at last taken; but finding it impossible to escape, he pressed his brother to cut off his his head, and retire with it to prevent any discovery. The king next morning examining the success of his project, upon finding a man without a head in the snare, hastened out in the greatest alarm and confusion, he ordered the body to be exposed on the outside of the wall to the public view, charging the guards placed round it to observe the countenance of the spectators, and to seize those who appeared sorrowful. The surviving brother, urged by his mothers entreaties and threats of exposure, formed the design of carrying off his brother's body. Accordingly, driving his asses thither laden with skins of wine, he found means by the stratagem of letting his wine run out, to intoxicate and stupify the guards. When they were in a deep sleep, he shaved the right cheek of each one of them by way of derision, and in the night carried off the body on one of the asses. This action still more astonished the king; who being now more earnest to discover the thief, ordered his daughter to receive the addresses of all suitors promiscuously, on condition that each should previously confess to her the most ingenious action he had ever managed, and the greatest crime he had ever committed. The young man resolving again to perplex the king, went to the palace of his daughter, and confessed to her that he had cut off his brother's head, and afterwards carried off his body. When she then offered to lay hold of him he stretched out to her the arm of a dead man, which he carried under his cloak, (suspecting the intentions of the king,) and, while she had the culprit, he made his escape. The king's resentment being now converted into admiration, he promised pardon and rewards to the persons who had robbed his treasury, if he would discover himself. The young man, upon this proclamation, immediately made himself known; and the king thereupon accounting him far superior in dexterity to any man then living, gave him his daughter in marriage.

From the Ohio Press.

A TRUE STORY.

The following has been communicated to us as a "*fact matter.*"

In a neighboring county, a widower who had acted the part of a brute and a tyrant to his wife, went shortly after the demise of his spouse, to pay his respects to a buxom widow, who, like the suitor, had not the best reputation for suavity of manner and meekness of temper. The following dialogue ensued:

He—Well, Madam, I am come to *see you.*

Her—Well, you may just clear out again, for I'll have nothing to do with you. You needn't think to get *me.* You abused and whipped your first wife—and I know what kind of a fellow you are.

He—Yes I did, and if I had you, I'd make you *toe the trig*—I'd give you a d——d good threshing every time you deserved it.

Strange as it may appear, they were united in the blissful bands of matrimony in three days afterwards?

"Was ever woman in this humor woo'd?
Was ever woman in this humor won!"—Shaks.

An irregular apprentice frequently keeping late hours, his master at length took occasion to apply some *weighty arguments* to convince him of the "*error of his ways.*" During the chastisement he continually exclaimed, "*How long will you serve the* DEVIL *?*"—The boy replied whimpering—"*You know best Sir. I believe my indentures will be out in three months!*"

In a certian town, not more than fifty miles from Boston, as the clergyman was holding forth in his usual drowsy manner, one of the deacons, probably influenced by the narcotic qualities of the discourse, fell into a doze. The preacher happening to use the words, "*What is the price of all earthly pleasures?*" the good deacon, who kept a small store, thinking the inquiry respecting some kind of merchandize, immediately answered—"*seven and sixpence a dozen.*"

AGENTS.

THE following persons are authorized to act as Agents for the "MILTON SPECTATOR," to receive Subscriptions and Payments, and give receipts for the same.

CASWELL COUNTY.	
Caswell Court House,	Col. Thomas Graves,
Brown's Store,	William Brown,
Anderson's Store,	Quinton Anderson
Hudson,	James Roan,
Leasburg,	Arelius Vanhook,
Prospect Hill,	William Corbitt,
Red House,	James W. McCain,
PERSON COUNTY.	
Roxborough,	James Williamson.
Cunningham's Store,	Alexander Cunningham,
Gordonton,	Alexander Gordon,
McMurray's Store	William McMurray,
Mount Tirza,	Phillips Moore,
Van Hook's Store	Augustin Van Hook,
Williamsville,	Green Williams,
ORANGE COUNTY.	
Hillsborough,	James M. Palmer,
Cedar Grove,	Col. Joseph Allison,
	Alexander Forrest,
Enoe,	Ira Ellis,
Albright's	Daniel Albright,
Chapel Hill,	Charles Chalmers,
Oakland,	Richardson Nichols,
Pleasant Grove,	Gabriel B. Lea,
Red Mountain,	Abner Parker,
Stagville,	Thomas A. Cameron,
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.	
High Rock,	M. McCain,
Lawson's Store,	John Lawson,
Readsville,	David S. Read,
Wentworth,	Robert Martin,
Pleasantville,	Samuel Sharp,
Mount Pleasant,	Alexander Henderson,
STOKES COUNTY.	
Bellews Creek,	George Brooks,
GUILFORD COUNTY.	
Greensborough,	Dr. John A. Mebane,
FRANKLIN COUNTY.	
Haysville,	Isaac H. Howze,
WAKE COUNTY.	
Raleigh,	Alfred Jones,
VIRGINIA.	
Brooklyn,	Wm. R. Hagwood,
Halifax Court House,	James S. Easly,

Our subscribers who may be disposed to avail themselves of the favorable terms offered by payment in advance, can make payment to either of the above named persons who can remit the same to the Editor by mail at his risk, retaining a reasonable compensation for their services. Should any of the above named agents decline to act they will please notify the Editor of the same.

At Offices where there is no Agents, subscribers can remit us their subscriptions by mail, at the risk and expense of the Editor.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.

Nov. 23d, 1831–7.

Raw Hides.

I WISH to purchase a considerable quantity of HIDES, at my Tan Yard, for which Liberal Prices will, at all times be given.

RICHARD BULLOCK.

November 16, 1831.–6-tf.

VALUABLE

BOOKS.

ROWLETT'S Interest Tables for the use of Merchants & others, and Says Political Economy, for sale at this Office.

THE STAR,

AND

NORTH-CAROLINA STATE GAZETTE,

Published in the City of Raleigh, By LAWRENCE & LEHAY, is devoted to News, Politics, Agriculture, Commerce, Literature, Science and Morality. It is printed weekly, on a large imperial sheet, with good type, at Three Dollars per annum, one half payable in advance, and the remainder at the end of the year.

IN politics, the STAR is decidedly Republican, and the Editors, without presumption, are proud to believe that they have contributed a mite to the advancement of a cause so vitally connected with the freedom and happiness of mankind. In the steady prosecution of their purpose to adhere to its pure and ennobling principle, they will continue to give their firm, but temperate support to the administration of that well tried and faithful public servant ANDREW JACKSON. For his sterling integrity, his unalloyed patriotism, & his ardent devotion to the interests of Republicanism, the busy tongue of slander has poured upon him in torrents of the most vindictive abuse and unrelenting persecution; and even now the heartless adherents of adverse partizans are waging a fierce and malevolent war around him; but he stands firm in the midst of their fury, unaffected by commotion,

"Like some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,
Swells from the vale and midway leaves the storm;
Tho' round his breast the rolling clouds are spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on his head."

That it is the wish of the people that he shall again be elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the Union, there exists not a reasonable doubt; and the STAR will advocate his re-election, as a means of promoting the strength and stability of those sound political principles and institutions upon which are founded the liberties and independence of the Republic, and under the solemn conviction that it will thereby assist in securing the perpetuity of the Union.

In the STAR, every subject connected with the public interest is freely and impartially discussed; and great pains are taken to edify and amuse its readers. Particular attention is bestowed on the proceedings of our State Legislature; and as the next session will probably be the most important that has been held for many years, the Editors have engaged a competent Stenographer, to attend the sitting of that body as reporter; which willenable them to publish full, fair and impartial reports of its debates and proceeding. As this will incur a heavy expense, and be of great utility to the citizens of the State, the Editors with great confidence call upon the public to sustain them. Should their increase of patronage justify it, other important improvements will ere long be made in the publication of their journal.

The Editors of the STAR take this occasion to say, that they are aware that desperate efforts have been made in different parts of the State to break down their press; and it is probable there are those who are still laboring in this despicable vocation. If, for their contumacious treatment of the victim of inflated demagogues, and obstinate refusal to become *mere party tools*, they are to be sacrificed to the malice and revenge of a few restless aspirants, the Editors will fall with the spirit & feelings of a martyr. But they have too much confidence in the justice and intelligence of their fellow citizens—they have too solid an assurance in their increasing favors—to indulge for a moment a single foreboding fear. But whatever shall be the final sentence of the public on their labors, they will have the consolation to reflect that they have at least endeavored to deserve the kindness which has hitherto been so generously extended to them. While they tender the only tribute they can return for past favors, their sincere thanks, all they ask for the future is the indulgence due to the imperfections of human nature, and a little assistance from the friends in the way of procuring additional subscribers. By exertions which would perhaps afford them a pleasure, they are satisfied their subscripton list might be increased far beyond its present number.

LINE OF STAGES,

FROM

DANVILLE VIA WARRENTON TO RICHMOND,

in two days, and NORFOLK *in three.*

THIS STAGE

Will leave Danville in future every Monday and Thursday mornings at 1 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Richmond next day by 12 o'clock P. M. Leave Richmond, via Petersburg, every Monday & Friday at 12 o'clock, and arrive at Danville on Wednesdays and Sundays by 12 o'clock; thus performing the route of two hundred miles each way in two days Fare through $12 50.

This route embraces more advantages and facilities than most routes in the southern country, and for comfort, convenience and expedition it is not surpassed. This Stage will reach Warrenton every Monday and Thursday by 9 o'clock P. M. thus affording to all persons travelling this route, a comfortable night's rest at Warrenton, and will leave Warrenton every Thursday and Friday at 4 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Petersburg by 8 o'clock P. M. thus having an opportunity of getting a comfortable night's rest and depart next morning for Norfolk via City Point.

This line meets at Oxford a Stage from Raleigh twice a week. At Milton it also intersects the South Western line, from Fredericksburg to Powelton, Georgia. And at Danville meets with a line of stages from Lynchburg Va. At Danville there is a continuation of the line to Salem N. C. At Salem this line meets the south western line via Salisbury to Powelton, Georgia, also the line via Morganton, Brindleton, Greenville, &c. to the South.

The proprietor has placed upon this line the best of Northern Coaches and the teams upon this line is not surpassed by any in the union His drivers are sober, skillful and steady, and the proprietor pledges himself to afford every comfort and facility which lies in his power to those that may travel on his line and by these means hopes to obtain a share of public patronage.

Passage from Danville to Warrenton $5.

All baggage & parcels at the risk of the owner.

JAMES W. JEFFREY & S.

November 2, 1831,—4 tf.

A TEACHER WANTED

TO take charge of the Male Academy in this place. To a gentleman disposed to pursue the business permanently, the inducements to settle in Milton are of a most flattering character. The Academy building, has been recently repaired, so as to render it very comfortable and commodious. The Society of the place is superior, and the renumerations for a faithful and liberal Teacher's services, prompt and liberal. Applicants should produce testimonials of sufficient literary proficiency, and the proper moral qualifications, for undertaking the office and may apply for further particulars, till Dec. 1st, to the subscriber, and after that time, to Stephen Dodson, one of the Trustees.—Letters in either case post paid.

B. M. SMITH, *Superintendent.*

Milton, Oct. 18th, 1831.—2-tf.

BLANKS.

For sale at this Office

THE

AMERICAN FARMER,

Edited by GIDEON B. SMITH, *is published in Baltimore, Maryland, by*

I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK, & CO.

(SUCCESSORS OF J. S. SKINNER.)

Is weekly numbers of eight quarto pages, at Five Dollars per annum,

THE purpose of this periodical is to be a medium through which a great number of the most enlightened and scientific practical cultivators of the soil, residing in every section of the United States, communicate the results of their experience to each other, and to the public, and receive similar benefits from the best theoretical and practical writers of foreign countries, on every subject connected with husbandry in the broadest sense of the term.

It is devoted exclusively to practical Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural and Domestic Economy. The American Farmer contains also a great number of useful recipes; readings adapted to the stations of mothers, and mistresses of families; so much of the news as relates to foreign and domestic markets for Agricultural products, and a correct statement of their prices current at the time of publication; but nothing connected with party politics is at any time permitted to appear in its columns.

The American Farmer was the first periodical devoted exclusively to the promotion of American Agriculture, and it is by common consent acknowledged to have been hitherto its most able and efficient advocate. Indeed it is hazarding little to aver that this work contains a more valuable body of practical information on this subject than any other extant.

The current volume or year is the thirteenth of its publication, and few American periodicals circulate more extensively. It is taken and written for by men of talents and practical experience in the several departments of which it treats, in every part of the United States; and it has been subscribed for, and is regularly sent to many eminent individuals and learned societies in the different countries of Europe and America, whose unanimous testimony to the excellence of the work might be adduced, if its character was not, in the opinion of the publishers, too well established to require recommendations.

The American Farmer is neatly printed on very fine paper, and many of the subjects of which it treats are illustrated by expensive wood engravings. The numbers for a year make a volume of convenient form and size, and the last one is accompanied by a title page and minute index, completing the volume for binding.

When a number fails of being received by a subscriber or becomes damaged in the mail, another shall be sent if requested.

N. B. The postage on each number is, when not over 100 miles, or when within the state, one cent; when over 100 miles one cent and a half.

Although a considerable surplus of copies beyond the current subscription list, has at all times been printed, and of some of the volumes a second and even a third edition have been issued, yet such has been the demand for the back volumes that only a very small number of full sets (complete from the commencement) can hereafter be made.

The price of this work in sets is Six Dollars per volume half bound and lettered Some of the volumes may be had single at five dollars each.

Communications and advertisements connected with any of the subjects of the American Farmer will be gratefully received, and promptly attended to.

In order to render the Farmer pleasant and profitable both to its publishers and its patrons, it is hoped that gentlemen will assent practically to the necessity and propriety of a careful compliance with the following

Terms of Subscription.

1. Price five dollars per annum, due at the middle of each year of subscription.

2. Subscriptions are in all cases charged by the year, and never for a shorter term.

3. When once sent to a subscriber, the paper will not be discontinued without his special order, and then not till the end of the year of his subscription that shall be current at the time of receiving such order, except at the discretion of the publishers.

4. The risk of mail in the transportation of both the paper, and of bank notes sent in payment for it, is assumed by the publishers.

5. Advertisements connected with any of the subjects of the American Farmer, inserted at one dollar per square.

6. All letters concerning this paper must be directed to the publishers.

☞ *Subscriptions received at this Office, where a copy of the work can be seen.*

MILTON FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE next Session of the above institution will commence on Tuesday, the 1st. of November next, under the special instruction and discipline of Miss Margaret Smith. The long experience, tried faithfulness, and superior qualifications of this lady, it is confidently hoped, will secure to our institution a continued and full share of that patronage which it has so long enjoyed. It ought to be known that Miss Smith's health, which has been delicate for some time past, is greatly improved, if not perfectly restored. The Rev. Daniel A. Penick will continue his general supervision or superintendence of the school, and probably his assistance in the instruction if it should be needed. Mr. James F. Otis has been employed to instruct in the science of instrumental music, in the place of the former teacher, resigned. Mr. Otis is represented to be a gentleman of a small family, and of the best qualifications; as to moral character, literary acquirements, and musical talents, being highly recommended by Mr. Shaw, the celebrated teacher and composer of music. He is also said to be a good tuner and repairer of Pianos. The branches taught, will be as heretofore, all such as are taught in the best conducted female schools of our country. The most approved school books are kept and can be had in our village, and can be had at very nearly New York prices.

Terms per Session of five Months.

For Tuition, $7, 11 & 14 according to advancement.

Board, $30 or 35 in the most respectable families.

Music, $20

In this bill of expences, all the necessaries of living are included, both for the school room and the boarding house: i. e. no separate charges are made as in most other schools, for lodging, lights, fuel, servant's attendance, stationary &c. The Academy building is commodious and well furnished with Globes, Maps, &c. Few places are more desirable either for health or good moral society, than Milton, and in our humble opinion, no institution is more deserving of confidence and patronage than its female Academy.

JAMES HOLDER,
JOHN RAGLAND,
STEPHEN DODSON,
M. P. HUNTINGTON,
WARNER M. LEWIS.

Committee of the Board of Trustees.

Milton, October 12, 1831.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has received, and will continue to receive his Fall supply, which added to his former stock, enables him to offer to his friends of Caswell and the adjoining counties a large and desirable stock of Goods, consisting of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Groceries, Earthen, China and Glass Ware, Hardware, and Cutlary, Shoes, Hats, Saddlery &c. &c. he has also a large quantity of

Sole and upper Leather;

all of which he proposes to sell low for Cash. He would also return his sincere thanks for the liberal share of public patronage he has received, both while present and absent; since his commencement in business; and assures his friends and the public generally, that no effort shall be wanting on his part to please those trading with him.

Richard Bullock.

At David Kyle's Old Stand.

October, 19. 2—t

TO THE PUBLIC.

Sidebottom & Hodgkiss,

TAILORS & HABIT MAKERS.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public and their friends generally, that they have commenced the

Tailoring Business,

At Caswell court-house, where they intend to carry it on in all its various branches. They have made an arrangement to receive regularly the latest

FASHIONS

From New-York and Philadelphia, and will spare no pains to render satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom. They hope by assiduity and strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. They have acquired the most approved mode of

CUTTING

And hold themselves responsible for any garments passing through their hands without fitting well. Their terms will be moderate. They pledge themselves to execute all orders with neatness and despatch.

N. B. They wish to employ immediately a journeyman Tailor, to whom liberal wages will be given.

October, 17th 1831.—2-tf.

THE

FARMER'S HOTEL.

MRS. MARY A. PALMER having taken the stand recently occupied by William H. Adams, in the town of Hillsborough, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. The Hotel is situated in the central and business part of the town, and at a very short distance from the Court House.

With the addition of an adjoining building, which is now attached to the establishment, she will have ample room to accommodate travellers, as well as boarders, by the week month or year.

She will use every exertion to supply her table with the best provisions that the country can afford; and her stables will be supplied with good provender for horses, and an experienced ostler.

Her terms will be moderate, and no exertions shall be wanting on her part to meet public expectation, and to give satisfaction to those who may favor her with their company.

Hillsborough, N. C. October 6, 1831.

TAILORING.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public that they have lately entered into copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring business, in the town of Milton, N. C. one door below the Union Tavern. They are prepared to execute all orders in their line in the neatest and most fashionable manner. They will from time to time receive from the north the latest and most approved fashions, and hope by a close attention to business to merit public patronage.

JAMES T. WHITE.
WILLIAM A. FARLEY.

Milton, N. C. October 12, 1831.

TAN YARD.

CASH paid for HIDES at the Milton Tan Yard.

Richard Bullock.

N. B. Customers intending to have Tanning done on shares will please, if an opportunity should offer send in their hides, those who do not send them in may expect me to send for them as soon as the press of work is over. R. B

MARION,

A favorite son of Sir Archie, will stand the next season at Dr. James Sneed's in Halifax county, Va. on the south side of Dan River. The season will commence 1st. February. Terms &c. shall be made known in due time.

JAMES SNEED.
PAUL CARRINGTON.

October 26, 1831. 2—3w.

TEMPERANCE.

AT the State Temperance Convention, held in Raleigh on the 15th of December last it was, among other things, "*Resolved*, That the several Temperance Societies within this State be requested to become auxiliary to the State Society, and report to its Secretary their officers and number of members."

We therefore respectfully solicit from our brother Secretaries of societies throughout the State, such information on the subject, as will furnish the managers with the means of making as complete a report, at the annual meeting to be held on the 15th of December next as circumstances may warrant.

WILL. PECK, Sec. N. C. S. T. S.

Raleigh, October 1, 1831.—2.

For Sale.

A low price, a fashionable TWO HORSE *Waggon,* and Hind Gears nearly new. Inquire at this Office.

October the 26th, 1831.—3.

The Office of the Spectator is kept in the Brick Building two doors west of the Union Tavern, and nealy opposite to the store of Mr. Richard Bullock.